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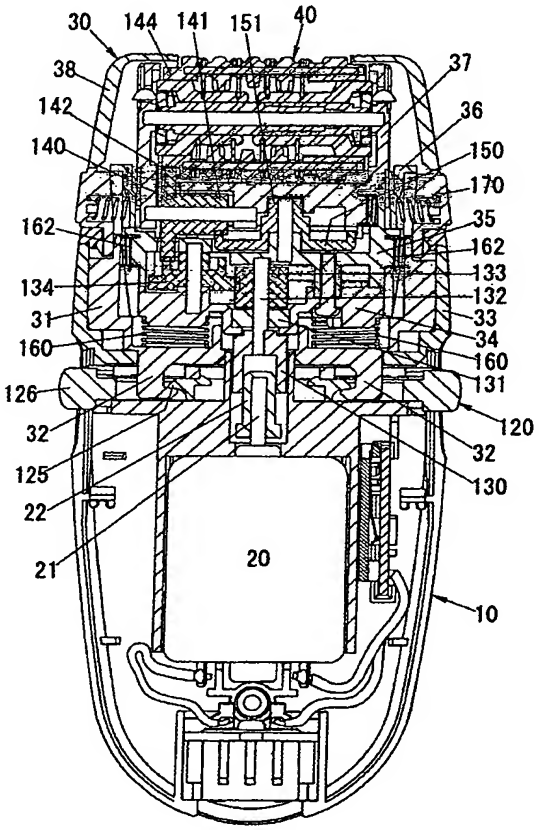

(57) Abstract: A hair removing device capable of selectively attaching an epilator head for hair epilation and a shaving head for hair cutting. The device includes the housing incorporating the rotary motor, and the epilator or shaving head detachable to the housing. The head includes a drive mechanism powered by the motor for hair epilation or cutting. The motor has an output rotor fixedly carrying a noncircular joint. The drive mechanism includes a coupler which is detachably connected to the joint to receive the rotary motion of the motor. The coupler is arranged coaxially with the joint and is movable along the axis of the joint together with the head into and out of engagement with and from the joint, and the coupler is slidable along the axis of the joint while keeping the driving connection therebetween.

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DESCRIPTION

HAIR REMOVING DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention is directed to a hair removing device for epilating hairs from a user's skin, and more particularly to a hair removing device with a detachable epilator head.

BACKGROUND ART

U.S. Patent No. 4, 960,422 discloses a hair removing device having a detachable epilator head that can be separated from a grip housing for cleaning the head, or for replacement with an analogous shaving head. A rotary motor is incorporated in the housing to provide a driving force of epilating or shaving the hairs. Due to the detachable nature of the device, the housing also includes a gear which is driven by the motor and is responsible for detachable meshing engagement with an associated gear provided in the epilator head or the shaving head. That is, the epilator head is drivingly connected to the motor by meshing engagement of the gears when the epilator head is attached to the housing. With this gear connection, however, the device suffers from a strict dimensional tolerance between the gears, i.e., a distance between the axes of the gears for successfully transmitting the driving force from the motor to movable members in the head, which in turn requires a correspondingly strict detachable connection between the housing and the detachable head. Further, when the head is operating under a heavy load, the gear connection is likely to transmit vibrations occurring in the heavy load operation of the head directly to the housing, thereby generating harsh vibrations which detract from a comfortable operation by the user grasping the

housing.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The above problem has been reduced in the present invention which provides an improved hair removing device which is capable of giving design flexibility to the connection between a housing and a detachable epilator head, without requiring a strict driving connection between a motor in the housing and a drive mechanism in the head. The hair removing device in accordance with the present invention includes the housing incorporating the rotary motor, and the epilator head detachable to the housing. The epilator head carries epilation members for epilation of a user's hairs and includes a drive mechanism powered by the motor to actuate the epilation members. The motor has an output rotor fixedly carrying a noncircular joint. The drive mechanism includes a coupler which is detachably connected to the joint to receive the rotary motion of the motor. The coupler is arranged coaxially with the joint and is movable along the axis of the joint together with the epilator head into and out of engagement with and from the joint, and the coupler is slidable along the axis of the joint while keeping the driving connection therebetween. Thus, the driving connection between the head and the motor can be established or disconnected simply by moving the coupler towards and away from the joint, while giving sufficient tolerance in the axial direction of the joint for keeping the driving connection. With this result, the driving connection can be easily established for successfully driving the epilation members even if there should be some gap in a mounting structure between the housing and the epilator head. Further, this simple slidable driving

connection can be free from a harsh meshing engagement as seen in the gear connection, thereby avoiding the transmission of harsh vibrations from the epilator head to the housing for assuring a comfortable operation, in addition to reducing a noise.

Preferably, the coupler is in the form of a sleeve defining therein a socket hole into which the joint fits. The coupler is recessed from a bottom end of the epilator head such that the epilator head detached from the housing can be placed upright on a supporting surface with the coupler concealed in the bottom of the head.

The epilator head is preferred to carry a cylinder having a center axis along which a plurality of the epilation members are arranged. The drive mechanism includes a first linkage leading from the coupler for shifting the epilation members along the center axis towards and away from one another in order to pinch the hairs between the adjacent epilation members and at the same time for rotating the cylinder about the center axis to pluck the hairs pinched between the members. The drive mechanism also includes a second linkage leading from the coupler for oscillating the cylinder along the center axis to give optimum hair epilation efficiency. The cylinder is arranged to have its center axis lying substantially in a coplanar relation with the axis of the joint such that the cylinder can be assembled together with the coupler and the driving linkages into the epilator head of reduced thickness.

The coupler of the epilator head may be formed integrally with a coaxial pinion which engages with a gear wheel forming a common part of the first and second linkages for packing the parts of the linkages into a limited space within the epilator head.

Further, the epilator head includes a base detachable to the housing and a frame mounting thereon a plurality of gears forming the first and second linkages in addition to the cylinder. The frame is supported to the base by way of spring means to be movable relative to the base against the bias of the spring means. Thus, vibrations occurring in the operation of the epilator head can be effectively absorbed by the spring means so as to make the housing relatively free from the vibrations, assuring a comfortable handling of the device.

The frame is movable in a direction along the axis of the joint together with the cylinder, i.e., floatingly supported to the base so that the cylinder can be depressed upon contact with the user's skin for easy and optimum epilation efficiency. The frame is movable also in a direction of the center axis for successfully absorbing the vibrations occurring in the axial direction of the cylinder due to the oscillating movement of the cylinder.

The device may include a shaving head which is selectively detachable to the housing in place of the epilator head. The shaving head carries a cutter and includes a shaving drive mechanism powered by the motor to move the cutter for cutting the hairs. The shaving drive mechanism includes a shaving coupler which is basically identical to the coupler of the epilator head for detachable driving connection to the joint on the side of the housing. Thus, the shaving head can be selectively replaced for the epilator head for cutting relatively long hairs prior to epilating the hairs by use of the epilator head.

In this regard, the coupler of the shaving head may be formed integrally with an eccentric cam which engages with a reciprocator carrying the cutter for translating the rotary motion of the motor into a reciprocating movement of the

cutter.

Further, the shaving drive mechanism is designed to translate the rotary motion of the motor directly, i.e., without any intervening reduction gear, into the reciprocating movement of the cutter such that the cutter can reciprocate at a frequency higher than a rotational speed at which the cylinder of the epilator head rotates about the center axis.

These and still other objects and advantageous features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment when taken in conjunction with the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a front view of a hair removing device in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a front vertical section of the above device;

FIG. 3 is a side vertical section of the above device;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of a housing of the device;

FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of an upper part of a epilator head of the above device;

FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view of a lower part of the epilator head;

FIG. 7 is a cross-section of a cylinder provided in the epilator head;

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view of the cylinder;

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view of a pinching row unit carried on the cylinder

FIG. 10 is a front vertical section of the device with a shaving head attached;

FIG. 11 is side vertical section of the device with the shaving head attached;

FIG. 12 is an exploded perspective view of an upper part of the shaving head; and

FIG. 13 is an exploded perspective view of a lower part of the shaving head.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIG. 1 and 10, there is shown a hand-held hair removing device in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The device has a housing **10** which is designed to be grasped by a user's hand and to detachably mount thereon an epilator head **30** and a shaving head **300** selectively for epilating or plucking the hairs from a user's skin and cutting the hairs prior to epilating the hairs. The housing **10** accommodates an electric rotary motor **20** having a output rotor shaft **21** extending vertically in alignment with a center vertical axis of the housing for detachable driving connection to the epilator head **30** and shaving head **300** selectively mounted on top of the housing **10**. The epilator head **30** and the shaving head **300** are analogous in its shape having an elongated width extending in a perpendicular relation to the vertical axis of the housing **10**. The epilator head **30** carries a rotary cylinder **40** which is driven to rotate about its center axis, i.e., the horizontal axis of the head for plucking the hair, as shown in FIG. 1, while the shaving head **300** carries an outer shearing foil **310** and an inner cutter **320** which is driven to reciprocate along the horizontal axis of the head in a shearing engagement the shearing foil **310** for cutting the hairs, as shown in FIG. 10.

The output rotor shaft **21** is fitted with a noncircular joint **22** having a

polygonal section for driving connection with an associated coupler **130**, **430** provided on the side of the epilator head **30** or the shaving head **300**. The coupler **130**, **430** is in the form of a sleeve having a socket hole for receiving the joint **22** such that the coupler **130**, **430** is slidable along the axis of the joint **22** or the rotor shaft **21** while keeping the driving connection therebetween. The motor **20** is energized either by an A.C. mains or by an incorporated battery and is turned on and off by a switch button **12** on the housing **10**. As shown in FIG. 4, the housing **10** is assembled from a pair of housing halves **11** and encloses a fixed chassis **110** which secures the motor **20** on its lower side and carries a pair of sliders **120** on its upper surface for detachable connection with the epilator head **30** or the shaving head **300**. Each slider **120** is movable horizontally on the upper surface of the chassis **110** and is urged outwardly by a spring **111** until a stopper **122** engages with an outer end of a corresponding slot **112** in the center of the chassis **110**. The slider **120** has an opening **124** for receiving therein anchor legs **32** or **332** projecting on the bottom of the epilator head **30** or the shaving head **300** in such a manner that the anchor leg **32** or **332** is hooked with one edge **125** of the opening. The slider **120** has a button **126** that projects outwardly of the housing to be accessible by the fingers of the user grasping the housing **10**. Thus, simply by pressing the buttons **126** against the springs, the sliders **120** moves inwardly to unhook the anchor legs from the sliders **120** for detachment of the heads **30** or **300** from the housing **10**. The slider **120** is formed with an inclined guide on the upper surface of the edge **125** for guiding the anchor leg **32** into hooking engagement with the edge **125**.

As shown in FIGS. 2, 3, 5, and 6, the epilator head **30** includes a base

frame **31** integrally formed with the anchor legs **32** for detachable connection with the housing **10**, and a head frame **37** supporting the rotary cylinder **40** with a plurality of epilation members **61** and **71**. As will be explained later in detail, the epilation members **61** and **71** are spaced along the center axis of the cylinder and are caused to shift along the axis towards and away from one another for pinching the hairs between the adjacent ones and releasing the hairs, thereby plucking the hairs pinched between the epilation members as the cylinder **40** rotates.

The epilator head **30** includes, in addition to the base frame **31** and the head frame **37**, a base cover **33**, a gear support **34**, a platform **35**, and a retainer **36**, all of which are assembled together into a single unit detachable to the housing **10**. A head cover **38** is detachably mounted to the retainer **36** and is cooperative with the base cover **33** to conceal a drive mechanism of the epilator head **30**, and has an opening **39** through which the rotary cylinder **40** is exposed for contact with the skin of the user. The gear support **34** carries a center bearing **131** rotatably supporting an axle **132** which is secured at its lower end to the coupler **130** and is secured at its upper end to a pinion **133**. Also mounted on the gear support **34** is a gear wheel **134** which meshes with the pinion **133** and with an intermediate gear **140** supported on the head frame **37**. The intermediate gear **140** is a combination gear having a small gear **141** engaged with a face gear wheel **150** supported to the platform **35** and having a large gear **142** engaged with a gear wheel **144** integrally formed on one axial end of the cylinder **40** for rotating the cylinder **40** about its center horizontal axis. The face gear wheel **150** carries an eccentric cam **151** which engages into a follower cavity **137** in the bottom of the head frame **37** in order to

transform the rotary motion of the gear wheel **150**, i.e., the motor **20** into an oscillating movement of the cylinder **40** along its center axis for maximizing the chance of plucking the hairs on the surface of the cylinder **40**.

The head frame **37** has an axle **138** which extends between a main-frame **37-1** and a sub-frame **37-2** which are assembled together with the intermediate gear **140** interposed therebetween. The head frame **37** is supported to the platform **35** and is driven to oscillate along the axle relative to the platform **35** or the base frame **31** while the cylinder **40** is rotated. Thus, the driving linkage of the epilator head **30** includes a first linkage leading from the coupler **130** to the gear wheel **144** for rotating the cylinder **40** and at the same time shifting the epilation members **61** and **71** for epilation of the hairs, and also includes a second linkage leading from the common coupler **130** to the face gear wheel **150** for oscillating the cylinder **40** along its center axis in synchronous with the rotation of the cylinder.

Coil springs **160** are interposed between the base frame **31** and the gear support **34** so as to floatingly support the cylinder **40** in the vertical direction, thereby enabling the cylinder **40** to be depressed while making the hair epilation. Further, coil springs **162** are interposed between the base frame **31** and the platform **35** so as to floatingly support the cylinder **40** in the horizontal direction, thereby damping the oscillating movement of the cylinder **40** and therefore reducing the amount of the resulting vibration reaching the housing **10**. Whereby, the user holding the housing **10** can be relatively free from the unpleasant vibrations for comfortable epilating operation. The head cover **38** is hooked on the retainer **36** by means of release buttons **170** on opposite upper width ends of the retainer **36**. As shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, each button

170 has hooks 171 engageable with recesses 176 in the inner lower end of the head cover 38, and includes a leg 172 by which the button is secured to the retainer 36. When the button 170 is pressed against the bias of a coil spring 174 interposed between the button 170 and the retainer 36, the hooks 171 are disengaged from the recesses, thereby releasing the head cover 38 from the rest of the epilator head 30. It is noted in this connection that the coils springs 174 are also utilized to absorb the vibrations of the retainer 36 oscillating together with the cylinder 40, thereby preventing the vibrations from being transmitted to the housing 10, through the bottom cover 33. That is, the coils springs 160, 162, and 174 are responsible for absorbing the vibrations of the cylinder 40 to make the housing 10 relatively free from the vibrations, assuring the comfortable epilating operation. Although the illustrated embodiment discloses the use of the coil springs, the present invention should not limited to the use of the coil springs and may equally use any other elastic members such as a rubber or other types of springs.

The rotary cylinder 40 carries a plurality of hair pinching row units 50 which are evenly spaced around the circumference of the cylinder. As best in FIGS. 8 and 9, each row unit 50 includes four stationary blades 61 which are aligned along the axis of the cylinder, four movable blades 71 which alternate the stationary blades, and three skin guides 80 interposed between the adjacent stationary blades 61. These members are commonly supported to a single metal-made holder plate 90 to define a self-sustained sub-assembly which is easily fitted around the cylinder 40. The movable blades 71 are caused to pivot about an axis perpendicular to the center axis of the rotary cylinder 40 to open and close the gap between the adjacent blades 61 and 71

as the rotary cylinder **40** rotates about the axis, thereby catching and pinching the hairs between the blades. The closure of the blades **61** and **71** are kept over a certain angular displacement around the axis, i.e., a fraction of one rotation of the rotary cylinder **40**, thereby pulling the hairs pinched between the blades **61** and **71** in a tangential direction of the cylinder **40** for plucking the hairs. Because of the above hair epilation function, the blades **61** and **71** are referred to generally as the epilation members in the description and claims.

As shown in FIG. 6, the two stationary blades **61** are shaped from a metal plate into an integrated piece **60** in which the blades **61** are inseparably continuous with one another through a pair of beams **62**. The skin guide **80** is molded from a plastic material to have an arcuate surface **81** on its top for smooth contact with the skin of the user, and an anchor stud **84** which projects to be press-fitted into a corresponding hole **91** of the holder plate **90** by the use of resiliency inherently given to the molded part. Formed at the opposite side of the skin guide **80** are grips **85** which presses the beams **62** of the integrated piece **60** against the holder plate **90** so as to secure the stationary blades **61** to the holder plate at the same time as the skin guide **80** is secured to the plate. The movable blade **71** is made of a metal and has a leg **72** of which lower end is inserted into a corresponding slot **92** of the plate **90** so that the leg comes into edge-contact selectively with either one of the opposite edges of the slot **92**. Formed on opposite of the leg are round projections **73** which cam over inclines of hooks **86** on the skin guide **80** and are retained loosely behind the hooks **86**. Whereby, the movable blades **71** can be pivotally supported to the holder plate **90** and complete the self-sustained sub-assembly which can be handled as one block when assembling the

pinching row units into the rotary cylinder **40**. Two integrated pieces **60**, i.e., four stationary blades **61**, four movable blades **71**, and three skin guides **80** are supported to one holder plate **90** to constitute each one of the plural pinching row units **50**. After the row units **50** are placed in corresponding grooves **42** of the rotary cylinder **40**, a corresponding number of pins **51** are inserted into the cylinder with each pin extending through the stationary blades **61**, the movable blades **71**, and the skin guides **80** to hold the row units in position where, as best shown in FIG. 7, the movable blades **71** are linked to actuator bars **101** and **102** which are inserted in the rotary cylinder **40** for imparting the pivotal movement to the movable blades **71** for closing and opening the gap between the blades **61** and **71**.

The actuator bars **101** and **102** are provided in number double the number of the row units **50**, i.e., eight bars in each longitudinal half of the cylinder **40** so that each bar is linked to actuate the two adjacent movable blades **71** in each one of the row units **50**, as shown in FIGS. 2 and 7. That is, each actuator bar is linked to actuate the two movable blades **71** simultaneously to open and close in association with the two stationary blades **61** of each integrated piece **60**. The actuator bars **101** and **102** are held in the bottom of the groove **42** of the rotary cylinder **40** to be axially slidable and are caused to move axially inwardly by the action of cam rollers **180** as the cylinder **40** rotates, and to move axially outwardly by the action of return springs **120** as the cylinder **40** further rotates, thereby repeating to close and open the blades during one rotation of the cylinder.

The actuator bars **101** and **102** are each formed at its axially outer end with an arcuate flange **103**, **104** which extends circumferentially about the

longitudinal axis of the cylinder **40** for pressed contact with the corresponding cam roller **180** over a prolonged period as the cylinder **40** rotates. The cam roller **180** has an axial length so that it contacts simultaneously with the arcuate flanges **103** and **104** of the outer and inner circumferential rows, respectively. Thus, as the cylinder **40** rotates, the movable blades **71** in two or three adjacent row units **50** of the cylinder **40** are simultaneously closed, while the movable blades **71** in the other row units are opened. As shown in FIG. 5, the cam rollers **180** are mounted respectively in holes **111** of the head frame **37** and are rotatable about individual pins **182**. Each cam roller is pressed inwardly against the actuator bar **101**, **102** by spring props **183** secured to the head frame **37**.

The return springs **120** are provided on opposite ends of the cylinder **40** for biasing the actuator bars **101** and **102** axially outwardly with one spring responsible for the eight actuator bars having the arcuate flanges **103** and **104** disposed on one end of the cylinder, and the other spring for the remaining eight actuator bars having the arcuate flanges **103** and **104** on the other end of the cylinder **40**.

The row units **50** are arranged on the cylinder **40** as being offset in the axial direction relative to each other so that the pairs of the stationary blade **61** and the movable blade **71** in anyone of the row units are staggered with the other pairs of the other row units with respect to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, so that all the blade pairs are differently positioned with respect to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder for maximum plucking efficiency.

Now referring to FIGS. 10 to 13, the shaving head **300** is explained in detail. The shaving head **300** includes a base frame **331** integrally formed

with the anchor legs **332** for detachable connection with the housing **10**, a head frame **337** carrying the inner cutter **320**, and a head cover **338** carrying the outer shearing foil **310**. The base frame **331** and the head frame **337** are secured together with a base cover **333** to constitute a single unit detachable to the housing **10**, while the head cover **338** is detachable to the base cover **333** by means of a release button **370**. The shaving head **300** includes, in addition to the base frame **331**, the head frame **337** and the base cover **333**, a closure plate **335**, and a retainer **336**, all of which are assembled together into a single unit detachable to the housing **10**. The head cover **338** is cooperative with the base cover **333** to conceal a shaving drive mechanism of the shaving head **300**. The base frame **331** holds a bearing **431** rotatably supporting an axle **432** which is secured at is lower end to the shaving coupler **130** for connection with the joint **22** on the side of the housing **10**, and which is secured at its upper end to an eccentric cam **433** with a pin **434** eccentric to the axle **432**. The head frame **337** carries a reciprocator **350** with a center stud **351** to which the inner cutter **320** is attached. The reciprocator **350** is formed on its opposite width ends with resilient arms **352** by which the reciprocator **350** is mounted on the head frame **337** so that a center rigid section **354** including the stud **351** is movable along a width axis of the shaving head **300**. The eccentric pin **434** fits into the center rigid section **354** so as to translate the rotary motion of the coupler **430**, i.e., the motor **20** into the reciprocating motion of the inner cutter **320** for shaving the hairs with the outer shearing foil **310**. Thus, the drive mechanism of the shaving head **300** is established by the coupler **130**, the eccentric cam **433**, the pin **434** and the reciprocator **350**. In this regard, the drive mechanism of the shaving head

translates the rotary motion of the motor directly into the reciprocating motion of the cutter, i.e., without any intervening reducing gear such that the cutter can reciprocate at a frequency higher than a rotational speed at which the cylinder of the epilator head rotates about the center axis.

The closure plate **335** is fitted to close the upper opening of the head frame **337** while allowing the portions of the recitprocator **350** to project on the closure plate. The retainer **336** is placed over the closure plate **335** to cover the connections of the resilient arms **352** to the head frame **337** as well as to support a seal ring fitted around the stud **351**. The release button **370** is supported by the retainer **336** and is urged outwardly by means of a spring **374**. When the button **370** is pressed inward, it is disengaged from the head cover **338** for detachment of the head cover from the rest of the shaving head.

The shaving head **300** additionally includes a trimmer unit **380** for cutting relatively long hairs. The trimmer unit **380** includes a movable cutter **381** which is drivingly connected to the stud **351** by way of a fitting **356** attached to the stud **351**.

The shaving head **300** of the illustrated structure is shown only for an example, and therefore the present invention should not be limited to this specific structure of the shaving head and could be equally applied to shaving heads of any other structure provided that at least one cutting element is powered by the rotary motion received at the coupler **130** which is detachably connected to the non-circular joint **30** on the side of the housing **10**.

Further, it should be noted that the joint **22** and the associated coupler **130** and **430** should not be limited to have the illustrated square section, and could be shaped to have any other analogous section such as triangular,

polygonal or elliptic section.

CLAIMS

1. A hair removing device comprising:

a housing incorporating therein a rotary motor; and

an epilator head carrying epilation members for removing hairs from the user's skin, said epilator head being detachably mounted to said housing and including a drive mechanism which is powered by said motor to actuate said epilation members,

said motor having an output rotor shaft fixedly carrying a noncircular joint;

said drive mechanism including a coupler which is detachably connected to said joint to receive the rotary motion of said motor,

said coupler being coaxial with said joint and movable together with said epilator head into and out of engagement with and from said joint,

said coupler being slidable along the axis of said joint while keeping a driving connection therebetween.

2. The device as set forth in claim 1, wherein

sad coupler is in the form of a sleeve defining therein a socket hole into which said joint fits, said coupler being recessed from a bottom end of said epilator head.

3. The device as set forth in claim 1, wherein

said epilator head includes a cylinder having a center axis along which a plurality of said epilation members are arranged,

said drive mechanism including a first linkage leading from said coupler for

shifting said epilation members along said center axis towards and away from one another to pinch the hairs between the adjacent hair epilation member and at the same time for rotating the cylinder about said center axis in order to pluck the hairs pinched between the adjacent hair epilation members,

said drive mechanism further including a second linkage leading from said coupler for rotating said cylinder about said center axis for oscillating the cylinder along said center axis,

said cylinder being arranged to have its center axis lying substantially in a coplanar relation with the axis of said joint.

4. The device as set forth in claim 3, wherein

the coupler of said epilator head is integrally formed with a coaxial pinion which engages with a common gear wheel forming a part of said first and second linkages.

5. The device as set forth in claim 3, wherein

said epilator head includes a base detachable to said housing, and a frame mounting a plurality of gears forming said first and second linkages in addition to said cylinder,

said frame being supported to said base by way of spring means to be movable relative to said base against the bias of said spring means.

6. The device as set forth in claim 5, wherein

said frame is movable relative to said base against the bias of said spring means in a direction along said axis of said joint as well as in a direction along

the center axis of said cylinder.

7. The device as set forth in claim 1, further including
a shaving head which is selectively detachable to said housing in place of said epilator head for cutting the hairs,
said shaving head carrying a cutter and including a shaving drive mechanism which is powered by said motor to move said cutter for cutting the hairs,
said shaving drive mechanism including a shaving coupler which is detachably connected to said joint for receiving the rotary motion of said motor.

8. The device as set forth in claim 7, wherein
the coupler of said shaving head is integrally formed with an eccentric cam which engages with a reciprocator carrying said cutter for translating the rotary motion of the motor into a reciprocating movement of said cutter.

9. The device as set forth in claim 7, wherein
said epilator head includes a cylinder having a center axis along which a plurality of said epilation members are arranged,
said drive mechanism including a first linkage leading from said coupler for shifting said epilation members along said center axis towards and away from one another to pinch the hairs between the adjacent hair epilation member and at the same time for rotating the cylinder about said center axis in order to pluck the hairs pinched between the adjacent hair epilation members, and wherein
said shaving drive mechanism translates the rotary motion of the motor directly

into the reciprocating movement of said cutter such that said cutter can reciprocate at a frequency higher than a rotational speed of said cylinder.

FIG. 1

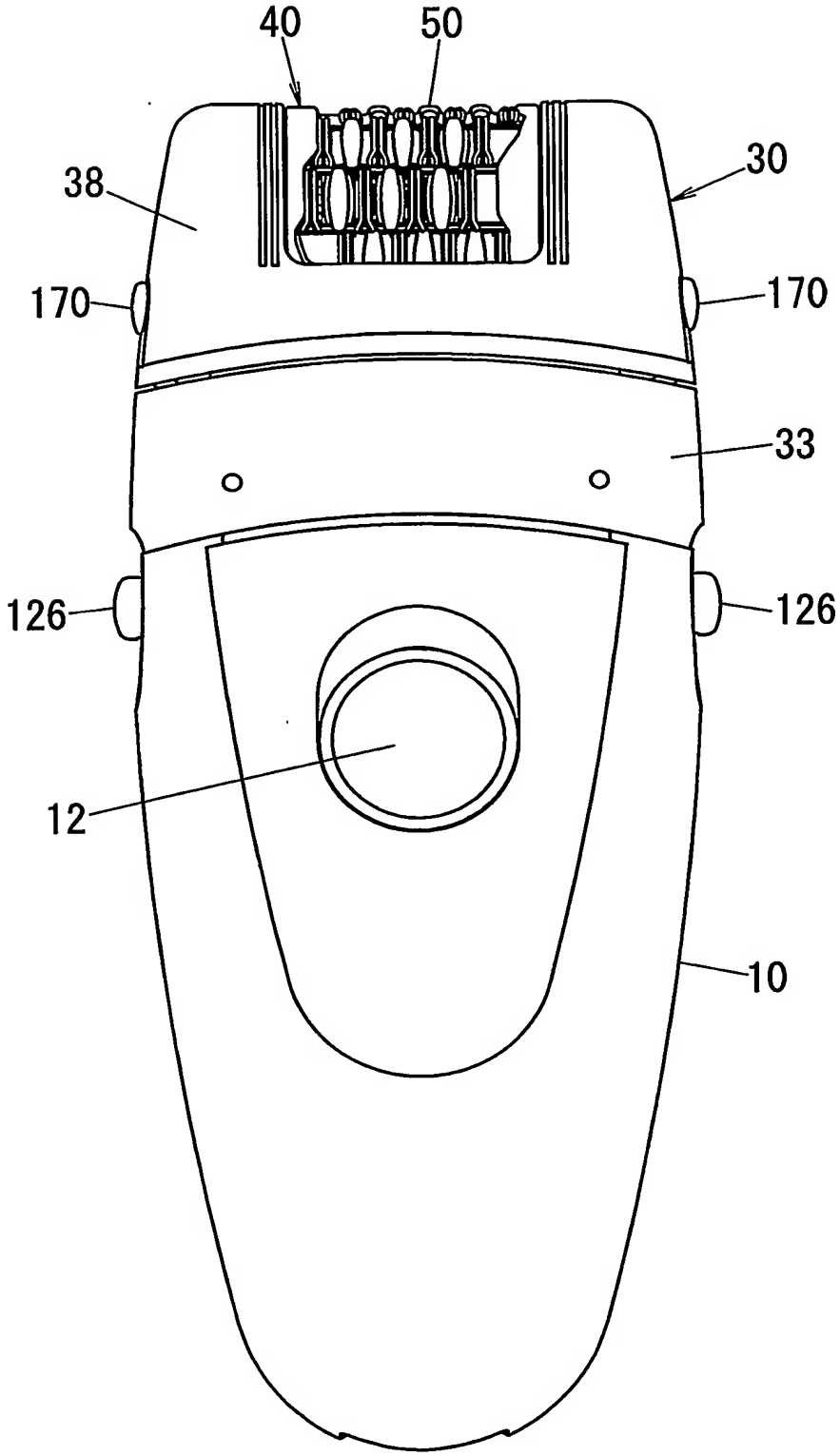

FIG. 2

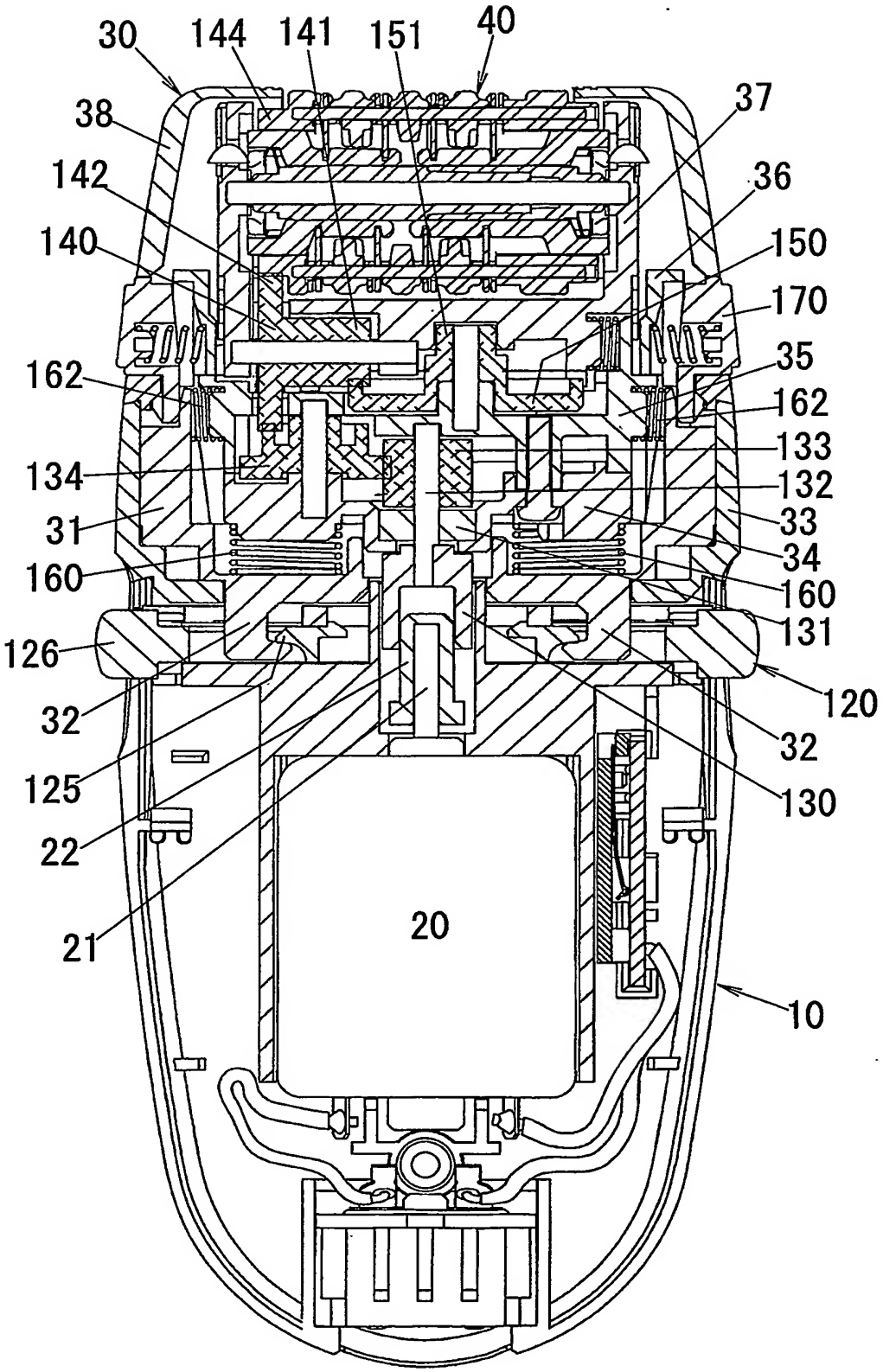
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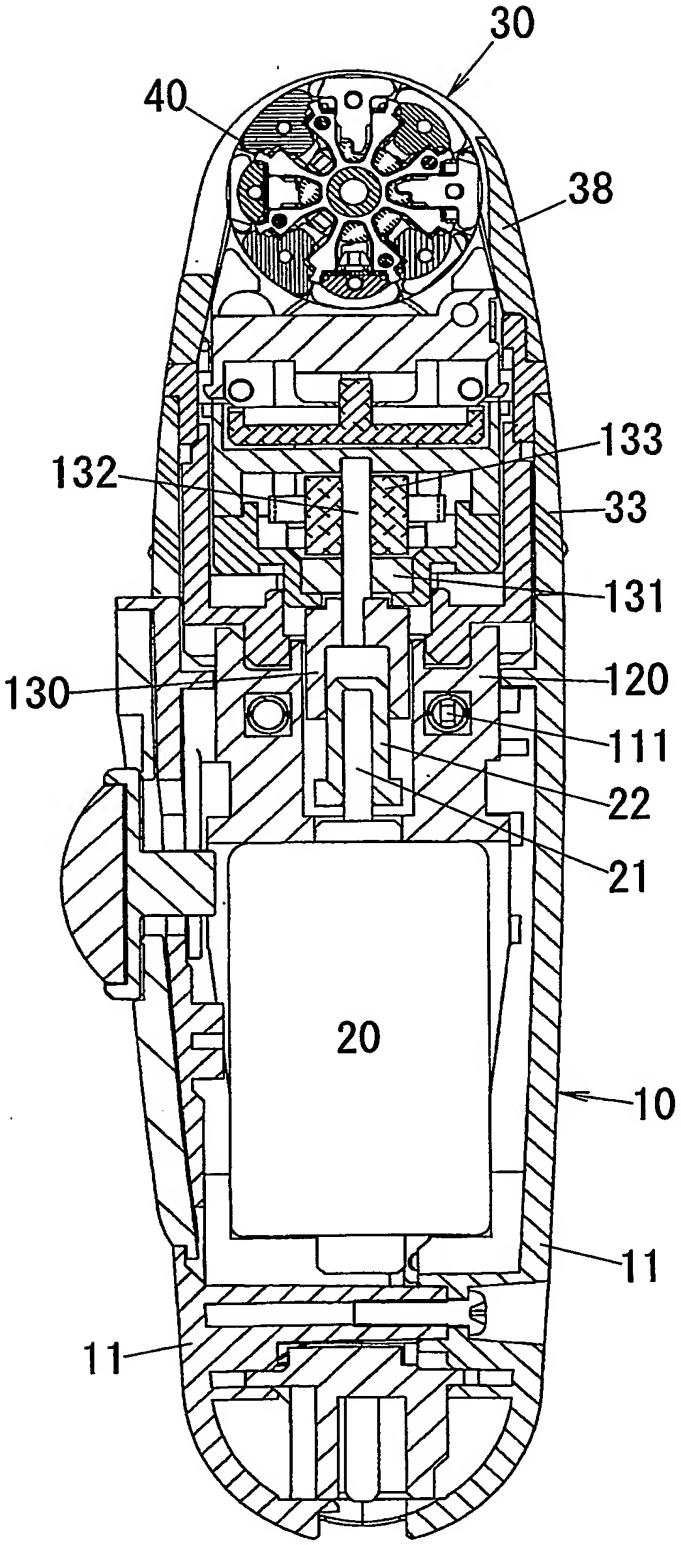
FIG. 3



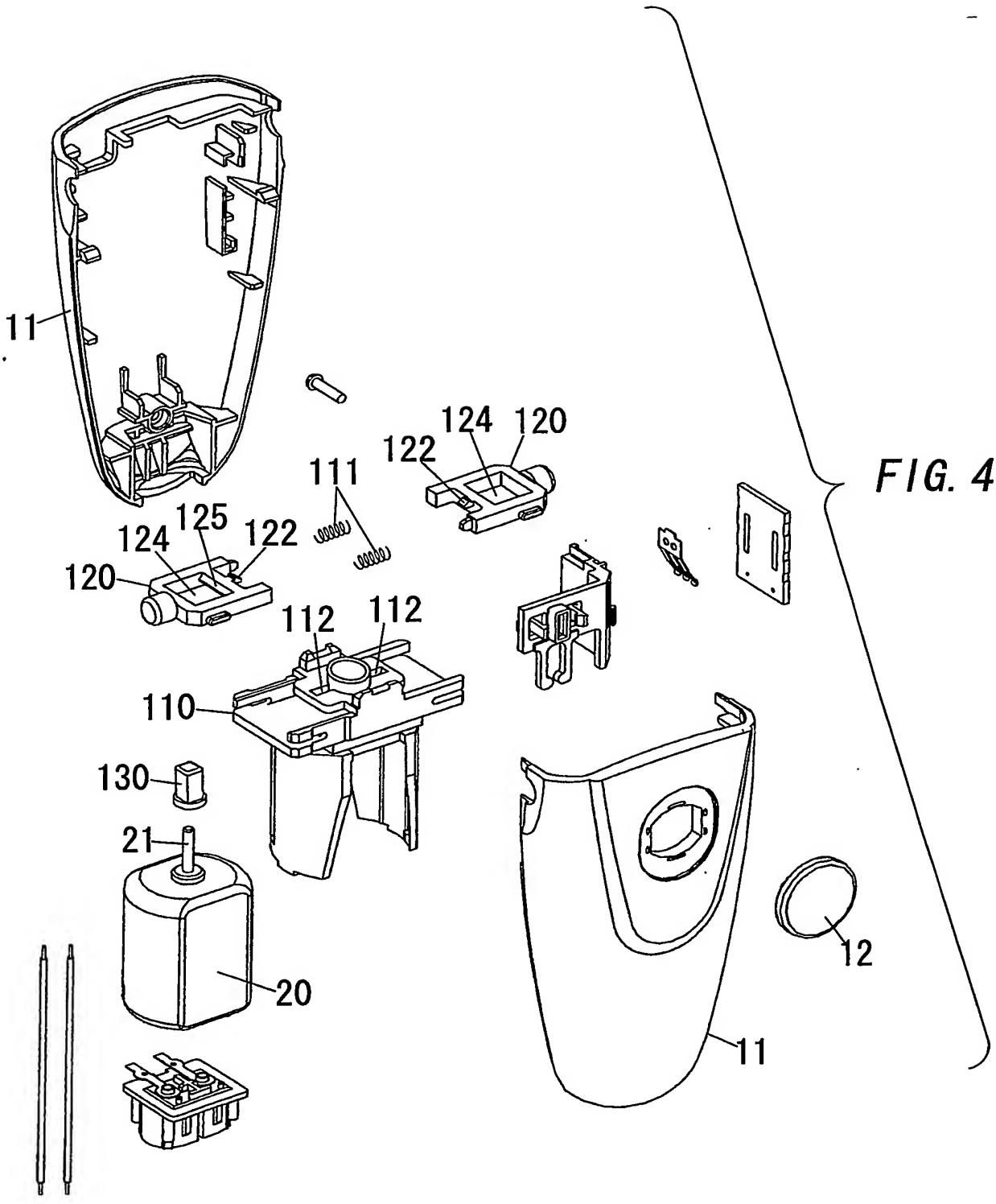


FIG. 4

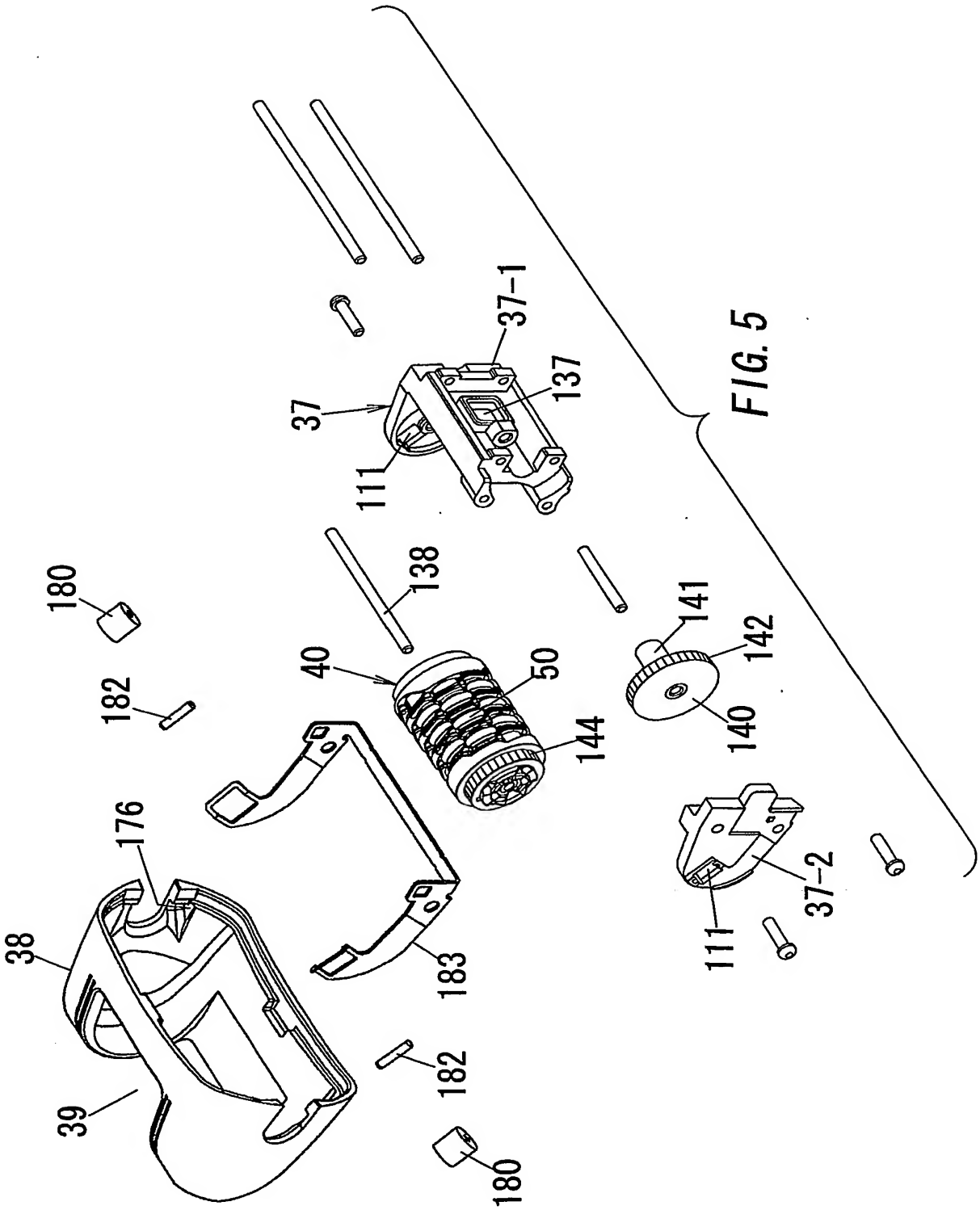

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FIG. 5

FIG. 6

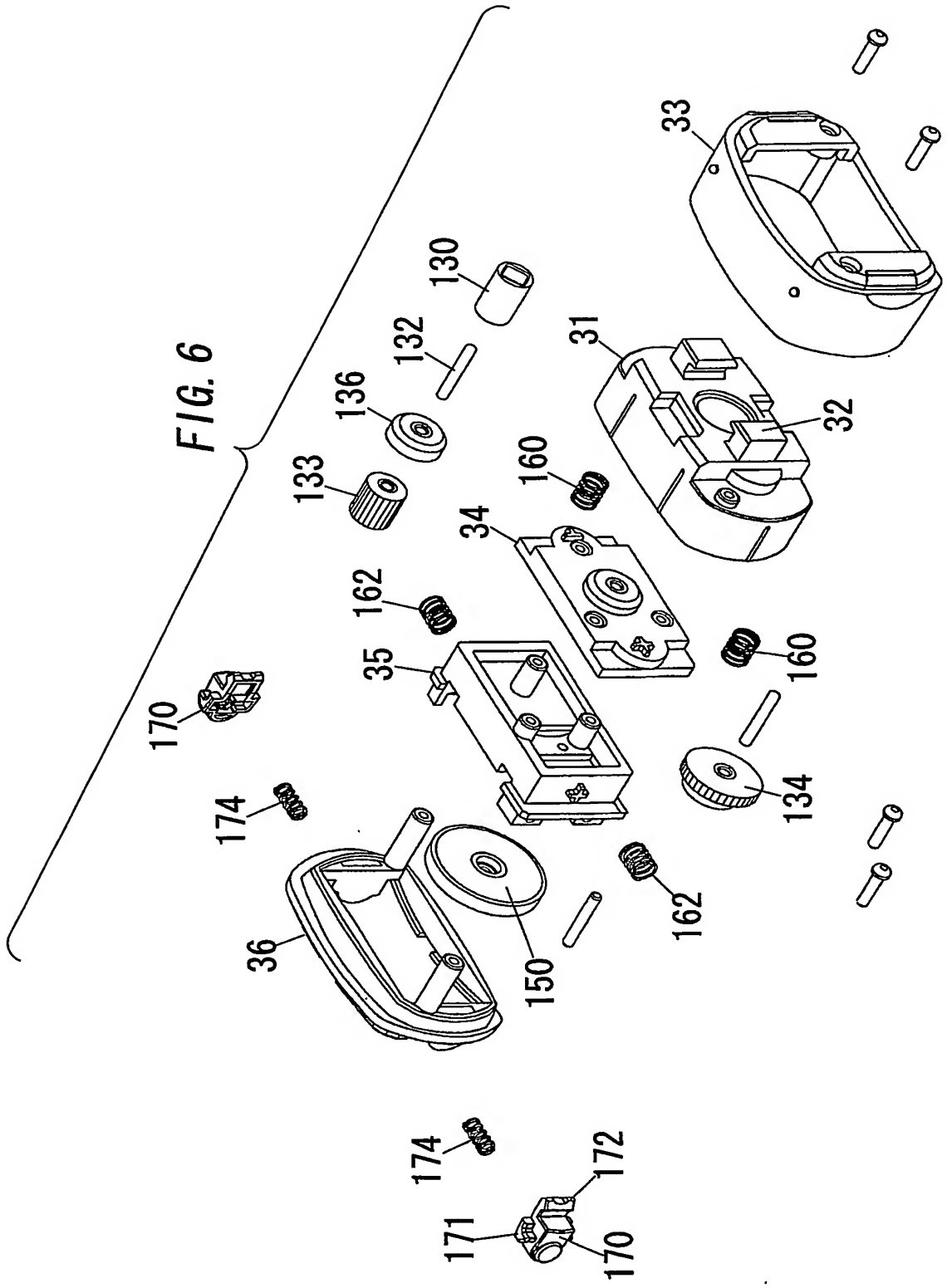
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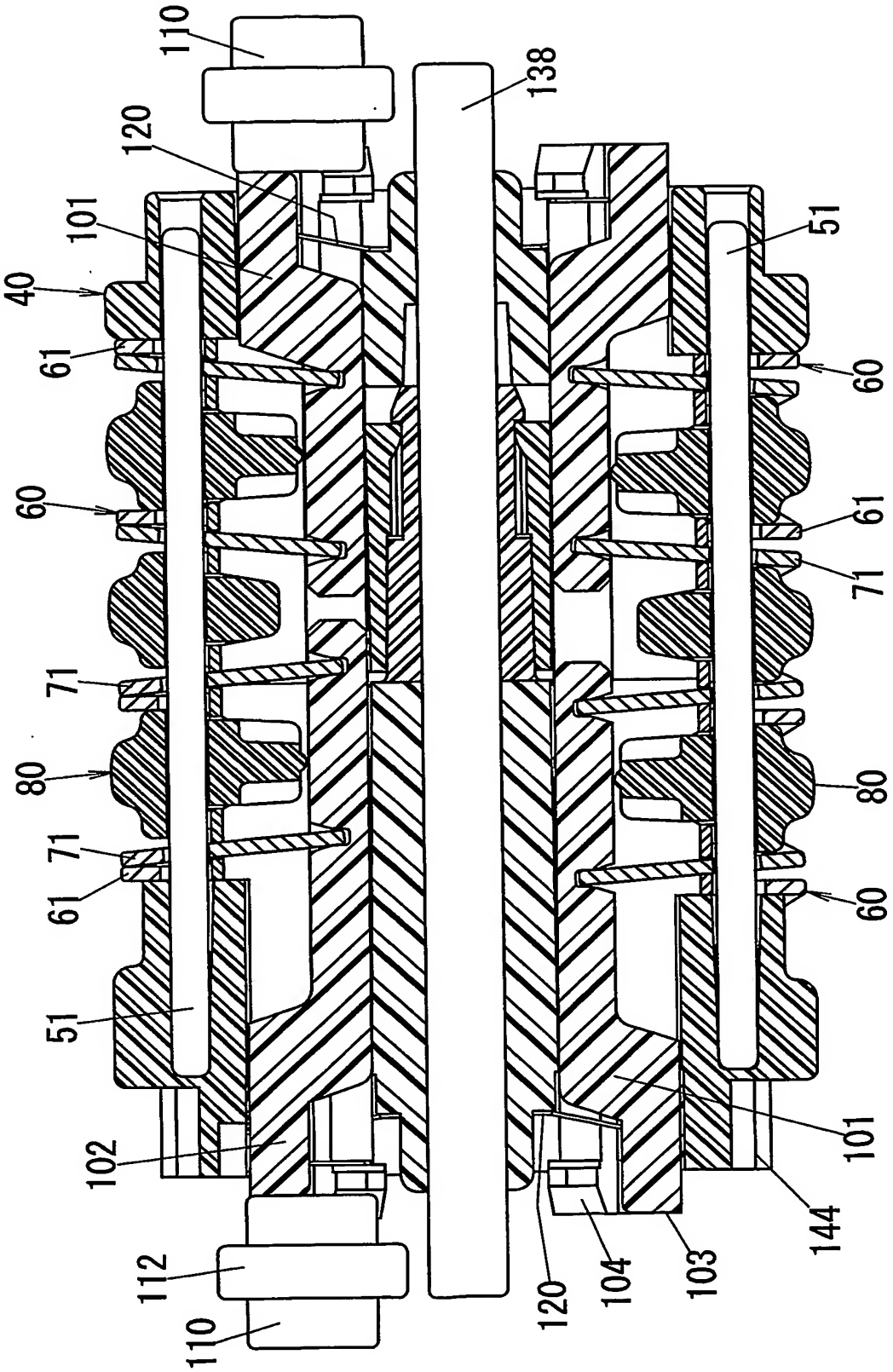
FIG. 7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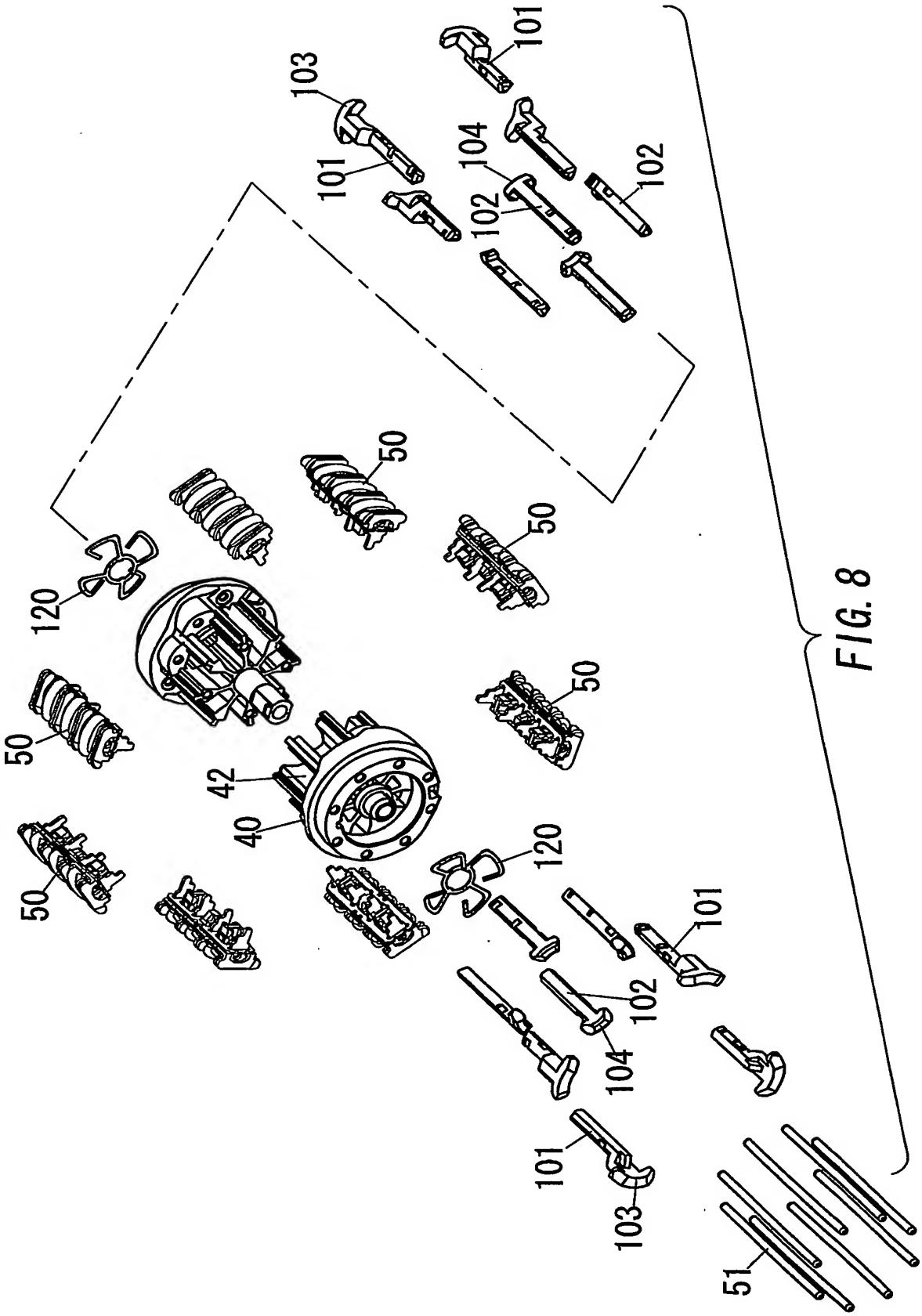
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FIG. 8

FIG. 9

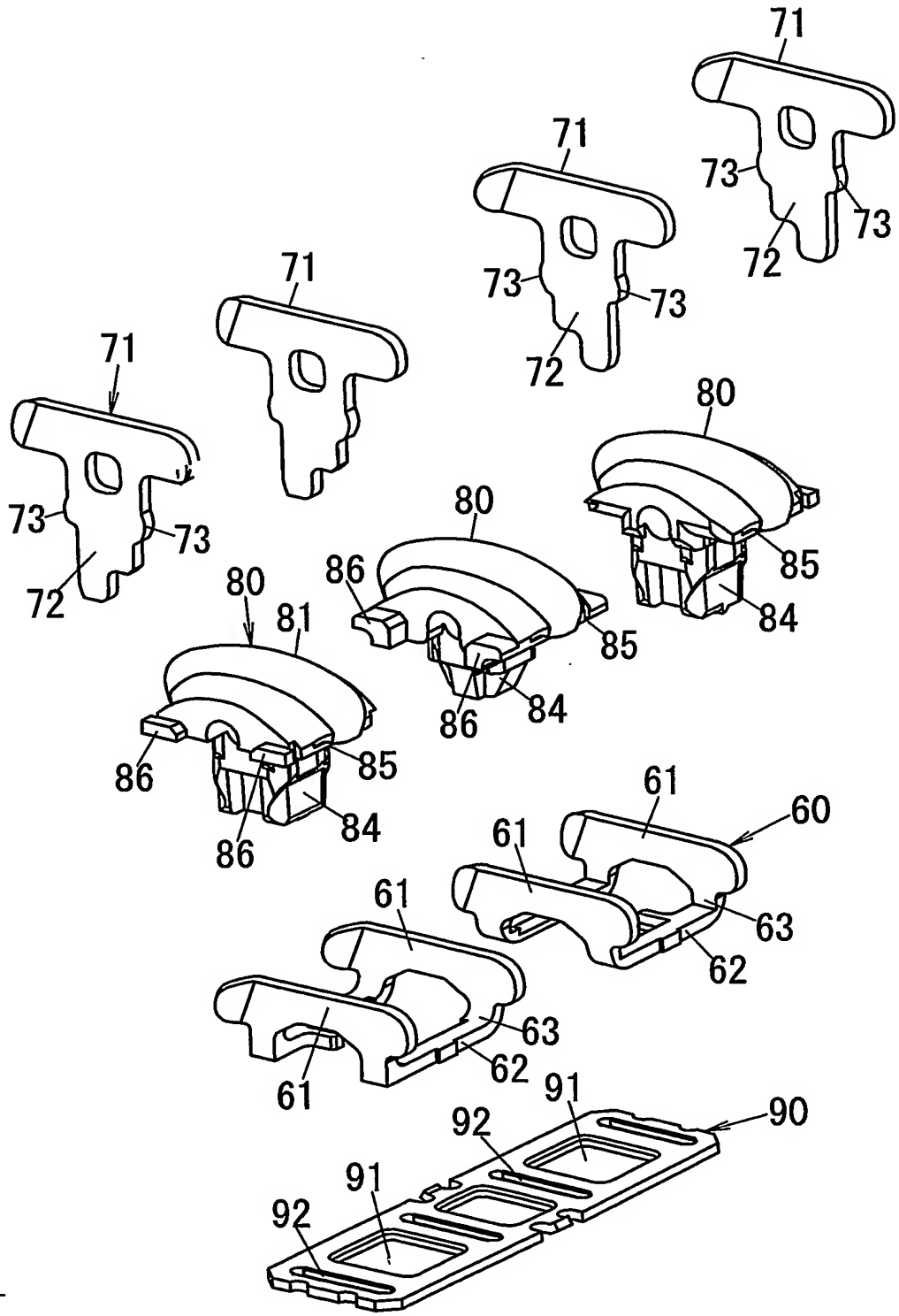

FIG. 10

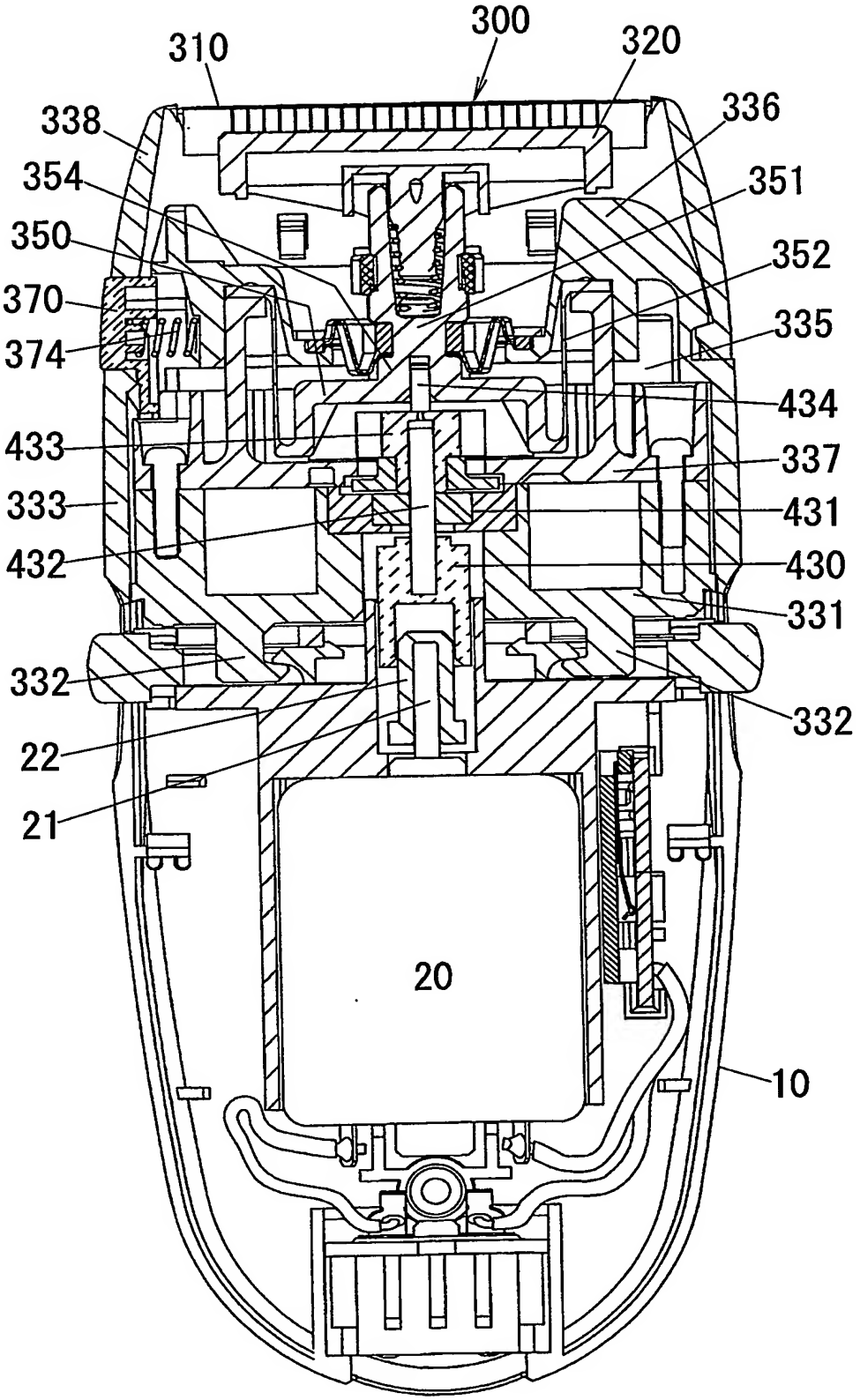
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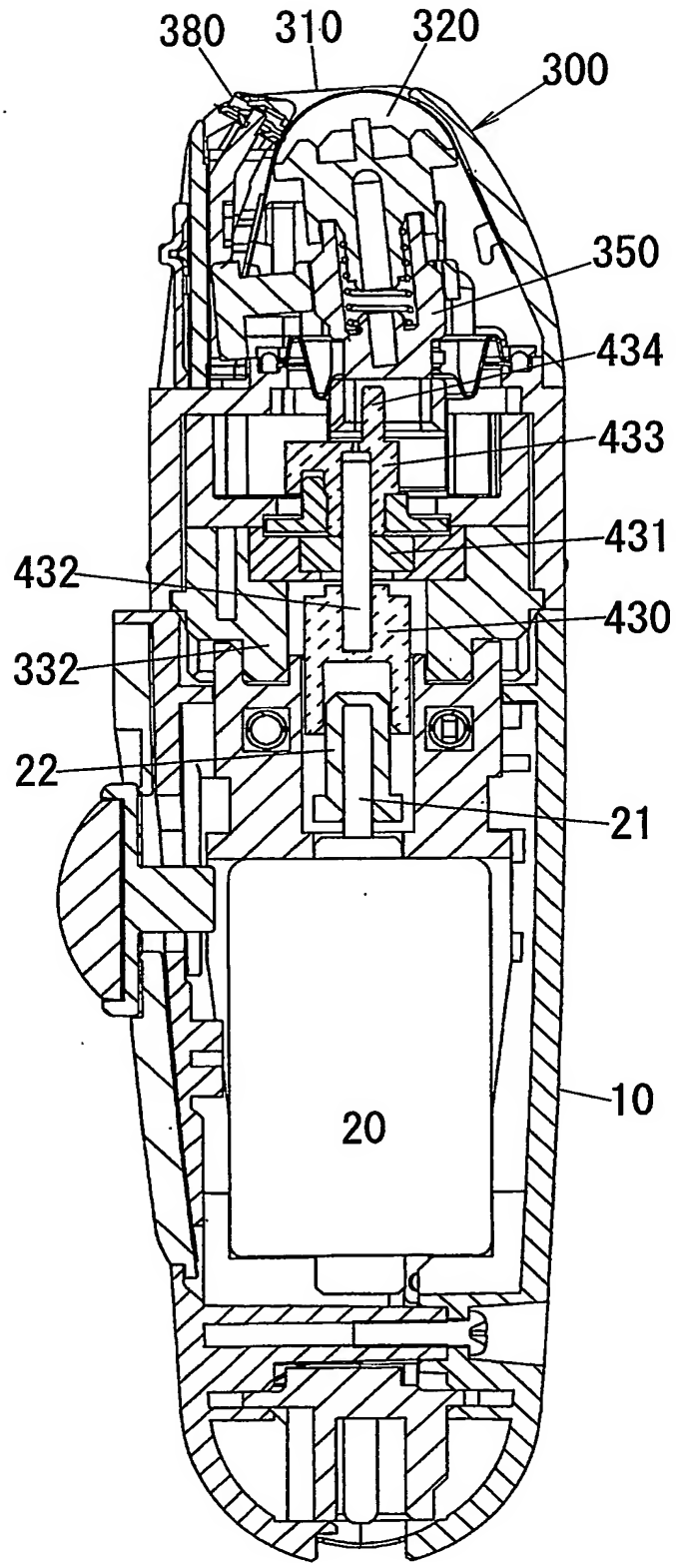
FIG. 11



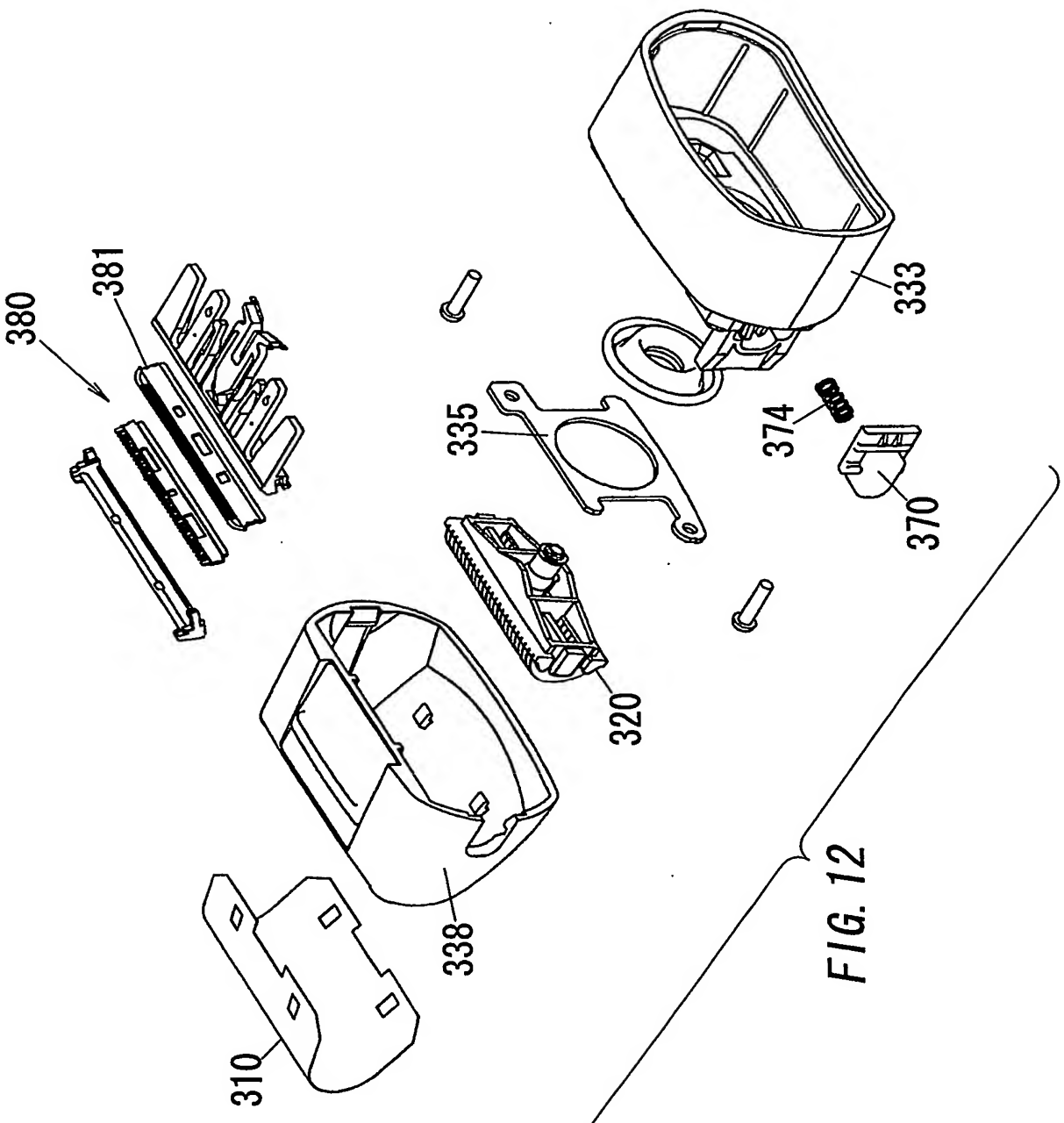


FIG. 12

FIG. 13